INTERESTING FROM EUROPE. Our Paris and St. Petersburg

Correspondence, &c.,

Our Paris Correspondence. Reports from the Manufacturing Districts—Distressed Con-dition of the Operations—Napoleon Really Wants Cotton—

Hu Embarrussment from the War in America—Cour Pistivites of Engenie—The Hospitals of the Ciy, dc. At Rosen and Lyons, cities which, within the last few days, I have had the opportunity of visiting, the distress among the ourriers is so great that serious apprehensions of disturbances have been felt by the authorities. The want of cotton has brought many of the mills to a dead jock. Short time has been long ago in practice, but the impossibility of obtaining material has now fairly laid on shelf thousands of hands. Frenchmen of the working class have but one way of reasoning on such a subbut ascribing the fault to the government; and already nurmurs of such a sinister nature have been heard, that was told by those who had good grounds for what they said, that additional troops had been conveyed to the covern sof both these cities, and even means anticipated nea I was an eye witness to much of the tress the want of work is occasioning. Men, women and children were in the streets, who had been througing the Mairis for temperary, clief. They were not noisy— not machant; but there was a lowering gloom of wrath to come, which one of the sour-prefets informed me called for speedy attention, if evil consequences were to be averted. The French ourrier has of late years lost much of that sobriety which formerly so distinguished him from his English compeer, and the consumption of ardent spirits has become so fearfully increased as to have clicited memorials on the subject from the various Mayors and some prefer of the district. The Frenchman of this acquire property during the sunshine. In Liverpool and Giasgow and Manchester, when work is abundant, cottages become nicely furnished and comforts are seen in them that superior tradesmen in the case with the manufacturing population. They live in wretched tenements, in parts of mees, in miserable hovels, festering in the roofs of six storied fabrics, which are nothing more than so many holes wherein to burrow for the necessary pur-pose of sleeping. That duty of nature complied with, the caropy of heaven is their common shelter, under which they wash, feed and disport themselves till night again ty, with such habits ? The consequence is that, unlike the English or Scotch manufacturing laborer, they have

The Empress has been having a series of private rarties, consisting of some two or three hundred only. From these resulting the frightity of courtly etiquette is completely banished. For the m ment, says the Empress, let us simply bless the for Dies that we are all desh and blood, and all bent upon the encoyment of the hour. Her Majesty is greatily supported in this philanthropic attempt to reach an enhemeral equality by the Duchess de Passano, who is a person of great amisbility and excellent sense. The object is to break down that bourgeois awe of rank, which the nonrecture richeses of the second empire so paintuity experience, without at the same time opening the door to suigar freedom. Hence repartee is greatly encouraged. A bon mad, by whomsoever uttered, is common property, and being brought under the notice of the Empress the utterer finds himself celebre for the hour, and if blest with talent to sustain the reputation thus acquired, his fame proportionably extends. Eporit is, in fact, in the secred int. The Empress is fatigued with disliners in high standing collars and gold and silver lace. "These eternal marshals and generals," she says, "their dames with nothing earthly to say, will break us all down, instead of supporting the empire. We must have but, finesse, we must shake these gided halls with something more than sounds of harp and lute and boisterous drums; the light for of folic and laughing grace must make these evenerable sale ons their own; and I call on all, from the prince to the hombest page, to assist me in the work." The Imparor himself, who is so terse with his pen and so happy in his expressions of some great truth, was never heard to utter a bon mot in his Hig; but he quite gives his assent to the efforts the Empress is making, which are all the more meritorious, seeing he r Majestry, with excellent intentions, has move bean known to be guilty of a witterism. On a future occasion is hall hope to give you some further details of these remains and her natural quickness, promises to acc

Our St. Petersburg Correspondence.

Sr. Patersburg, Jan. 31, 1802.

Prince Gortchakoff's Despatch to Baron Stockl-Good Russian Army in Poland-Meeting of the St. Peterslaury

Minister at Washington, which was published in the Journal de St. Petersbourg of Wednesday, has doubtless appeared in your columns before this reaches you. The satisfaction it expresses at the peaceable conclusion of the dispute between the United States and Great Britain is quite genuine, our government having been all along at a moment when she has need of all her resources to the difficulties that beset her at home, and to recover the political status that she is in danger of losing their effects. As Prince Gortchakoff justly remarks, the disruption of the Union would seriously dismarks, the disruption of the Union would seriously turb the balance of power; it would raise the maritime supremacy of France and England to an intolerable height, and depress the influence of the other European States in the same proportion. This truth is fully recognized by Russia, whose interests would be more imme. diately affected by such an eventuality; and you may be assured, therefore, that nowhere in Europe are your in-ternal dissensions more carnestly regrotted, and their apoedy termination more ardently desired, than in thi country. Of course, our active interference is out of the We should be ready enough to send a corre

d a mer to your assistance if you wanted it; but we are quite aware that the honor and dignity of America require that she should fight out her own battes, and that she would never sink to the level of Austria by invoking foreign aid to put down domestic reballion.

The wish's expressed in Prince Gortchakoff's note for the reconstruction of the Union by the adoption of a concitatory policy on the part of President Lincoln—or, as he phrases it with ultra diplomatic circ indocution, "of step that will regulate the present without taying the seeds of discord in the future"—are equally well ment, but unfortunately of very little practical utility. A compromise between the North and South would cortainly be highly destrable; but in the present stage of the contest there does not seem to be any tangible basis for such a compromise, as there is no comment ground on which the two parties could meet. While the South is determined to be independent, and still hopes that the fortune of war will declare in her favor, all the concessions in the world will not induce her to re-enter the Union. If the North would acknowledge her as a se a acceptable, give up to her all the territory beyond the Potomac and the Othio, and conclude a cartel treaty with her on the pattern of the Fugitive Slave law, the elificiality might be easily adjusted, but this would not be a comprise to the submit be election of Lincoln only afforded them a pretext for realizing a foregone conclusion.

If his Secretary Seward is a wag, he might retailint on our Foreign Minister by offering him good advice on the subject of Poland, and recommending the Empeor to adopt a conclintory policy towards that country. In fact, our position there is very similar to that of the American government in reference to the South. No concessions that Russia can make will ever a satisfy the Poles—i. e., the nobility and elegy—for the lower classes take little or no part in the movement. The only way of doing so would be to evacuate not merely the kingdom of Poland takelf, but

is summans them to their dormitory. What need of furniture, of good and chattels, of any of the materied of property, with such habits? The consequence is that, unlike the English or Scotch manufacturing laborer, they have nothing to soli or pears when employment ceases, nor any home in which to hide their misery. They rush at once to the streets, where thousands of follow sufficers greated them, and instead of practising any of those shifts which demestic invention under other circumstances might aggregate them, and instead of practising any of those shifts which of a common grievance until a victim or scapegoat presents used, which, as I said before, is in almost all cases the power-ment of the day.

All have said of Boson applies in agrosiar degree to Lyous. There they greater number of manufacturers and me e considerable wealth have enabled employers to the process the power-ment of the day.

All have said of Boson applies in agrosiar degree to Lyous. There they greater number of manufacturers and me e considerable wealth have enabled employers to the process the process of the day of the process of the process of the process of the constitution of the patients of the process of the

hitherto been progressing with tolerable succes, and from which good things are expected for the final pacification of Poland.

The Rights of Neutrals.

MFORTANT RESULT IN PRANCE OF THE AMERICAN ASGUMENT ON THE TENNT AFFAIR—M. D. HAUTE-FEUILLE, THE GREAT WRITER ON INTERNATIONAL LAW, ON ENGLAND'S NAVAL PRETENSIESS, ETC.

[From the Rewue Cotemporars of Feb.]

Impartiality requires the two belligerents to be treated precisely in the same manner, and with perfect equality in all that concerns the relations from State to State. Thus, whom a nation at peace receives in its harbors the men of wair of one of the belligerents, when it grants then a reture, it is equally bound to receive these of the other belligerent, and receive them precisely in the same manner. That duty subsists in all its strength, even if by treaties concluded before the war the neutral Power had under aken to grant a refuge to the ships-of-war of one of the belligerents, and had entered into no engagement respecting those of the other. That obligation exists and is still binding. In spite of any conventions agreed to between the neutral and one of the belligerent Powers, stipulating for this latter a more favorable reception than that reserved to its adversary. But that duty does not go so far as to compel the neutral tous of commerce and amily to the same extent as under the same conditions. In this respect, and for all that relates to the action of the subjects, the independence of the neutral intion subsists unimpaired, and it may follow its inte esta or sympathies without its obligations being thereby in any way violated.

If the belligerents and neutrals strictly tuiffiled their respective duties, it would be easy to confine the evils of naval warfare to limits which they should never transgress. Unfortunately, such is not the case. For upwards of two hundred years, wherever the nation most powerful at sea has been engaged in heatifiets, if has indicated quite as much domege upon institute to year and the procumant of the process of the proc that destination, may seize and have her condenned, with all her carge, for the violation of a blockade which de facto has never existed, and which, even supposing to have existed, might be raised at the time she arrives at the end of her voyage. Arag of paper, therefore, supplies the place of the squadron which, having made the conquest of the enamyle naval territory, ought to enforce the conquest by permanent corritory, ought to enforce the conquest by permanent corritory, ought to enforce the conquest by permanent corritory, ought to enforce the conjugate at a large with that of prevention. Every ship clearing out for a harbor declared to be in a state of blockade is considered as in the act of violating that blockade during the whole of her voyage, and until she has reached the port she is bound for. It natters not whether she has been seen at the moment of going out of the harbor or not; it matters not whother there are any men-of-war or not to enforce the blockade, if she meets a cruiser she will be captured and condemned with her cargo. Thus, supposing Havre to be blockaded by proclamation, a neutral ship, say a Russian, sails hence, bound for calcutta, the is meet by an enemy's cruiser in the Indian Occar.

take too long here to en ame ste the various kinds of fictitus becoades sevent do be ligorents. It will be sufficient to a lande to the blockade by cruisers which the Northern States have reserved, and still resort to, in their quarrel with the Contect-rate States. It consists in sending one or more vessels to cruise at a distance off a coast, the blockade of which has been previously proclaimed, and all nautral vessels sailing towards or from that coast are seized and confisca ed as having run or attempted to run the blockade. By this system a sespated boat, with a couple of guns, can ministain a blockade of a scaboard one or two hundred leagues mextent.

The causes alleged by belligerants to justify their violation of the principles of international law will not bear the slightest examination; they do not in reality exist. Their real motives, vanity concealed, have been revealed by history, and they are now a secret for mone. These motives are—mbition, the wish to make neutrals suffer the immediate consequences of war and commercial jealousy. Frequently, but more expecially at the commencement of the present century. Engand has shown the moving principle that regulated her conduct. A beligerent, the persecuted and destroyed neutral music to preserve that made precer which, but he special from of Providence, the desired from the valor of her people—(urver in Council of November 19, 1781)—a poner waich the declared to be as mind for the happiness and independence of mankind.

It is not sufficient to follow the example given by the small Northern Powers, and to create in 1862 a calities of armed mettrality similar to those of 1668 and 1789, which, by uniting in one body all the scattored forces of all neutrals, would secure to each the respect and security which they cannot obtain while remaining slowlet.

No peried was ever more favorable than the present for the carrying out of this disjun. During a long marine of a manine of the value of the work of the work of the work of the seas, France—seen a likely to re

have wise., determined not to abide by that unjust and dangerous claime.

INTERPRETATION OF THE CONVENTION OF PARIS

[From the London Pts. (government organ.) Feb. 8.]

An instance of the criticisms thrown out by Lord Perby which have been allowed to pass without being duly challenged may be taken in his remarks of last Thursday night. He complained that the Convention of Paris, in 1856, which accured enemy's goods under a neutral fig, was an abnegation of the interests of this country. Fari Russell was not a party to this convention, and he accordingly did not seem to think it his duty to de end it. Lord be that, in the event of an American verr, the United States, who we e not a this to the Convention, could safely shyp their coads on board Frenh versels, whereas English goods under the French flag would still be liable to capture. The answer is obvious—that all reforms, while in a state of progress, must be more or less imperfect; and that, even on this hypothesis, the question is whether you will refuse to make a great advance in civilization and humanity on account of the bare possibility of a temporary injury. But spart from this we utterly dishelieve that such a case would ever arise. We utterly dishelieve that such a case would ever arise. We utterly dishelieve that such a case would ever arise. We utterly dishelieve that such a case would ever arise. We utterly dishelieve the the French government would parmit so invidious an inequality to be maintained. That givernment would rather say to the United States—"We will give you have not yet agreed, as against English cruisers, provided you reciprecally respect the invioability of our flag when carrying English morchandise." There can be no contract unless there are two parties to concur in it. The Convention of Paris is in its nature relative. When it was signed, the American government were invitation. That was as much as to sey to the Americans, "If you concur in this proposition you shall reap the benefit of our concessions." We could hardly take a bet

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26-6 P. M. There is quite a spasm in the money market. Bankers are lending all their funds at seven per cent, and even more was paid to-day in some instances, The pinch is of course merely temporary in its character: money cannot well remain tight when government is about to pour out \$150,000,000 of Treasury notes made a legal tender, and there is no inquiry for money among the merchants. First than call loans. The uncertainty which prevails with regard to the shape in which the Treasury Note bill has passed gave rise to much discussion to-day. At first it was doubted whether or no the bill had actually become a law. This point being settled by positive despatches from Washington asserting that the President had signed the bill, questions arose as to whether the demand notes now affoat were receivable for duties, and also whether the clause making the duties payable in coin had been retained in the bill. The general impression is that the demand notes now affoat are receivable for duties, and on the strength of this impression sales of them were effected to-day at 100%. It is also believed that all duties not paid in these de-mand notes will have to be paid in coin. The public generally seem to be coming to the conclusion that this provision in the law will not, as was at first apprehended, enhance the premium on gold. On the contrary, as the payment of duties in gold on the one hand, and the disbursement of specie in payment of interest on the public debt on the other, will give a circulation to the precious metal and prevent its being hoarded away, the genera belief is that, after a time, especially if the war is speedily brought to a close, the premium on gold will fall to a mere fraction, and the \$200,000,000 which are in the hands of the loyal people of the North will be restored to general circulation. To-day the supply of gold was considerably in excess of the demand, and the price at one time fell to 102%, closing at 102% a 103. Parties who have large amounts hoarded for the sake of selling at a premium had better not wait too long. The Asia, which sails to-morrow morning, only takes \$269,386. Specie shipments are not likely to be heavy until some change takes place in the ex-

change market.

The public inquiry for federal and State stock, and first class bonds continues very active indeed; the commission houses have had another very busy day. Sales of sixes of 1881 were made this morning at 931/4, and at the close 93 was bid for the registered, and 92% for the coupons. Missouris and Tennessees were lower, some of the speculators having concluded to realize profits; but the demand for both continues extremely active. As a general rule, the leading railway shares were also 1/2 a 1/2 lower to-day; no other cause for the decline is assigned but the realizations of speculators. The commission brokers report an increase of orders from the public, and the reports of the earnings of the roads show a steady increase of traffic. The reports of the third week in February show an increase of \$12,322 on the Michigan Central, \$5,380 on the Galena, \$1,315 on the Toledo, \$8,500 on the Michigan Southern, \$5,417 on the Rock Island The Erie and New York Central are known to be doing the best business they ever did at this season. At the close to-day the market was dull, the following being the last quotations:-United States 6's, registered, 1881, 93 a ½; do. 6's, coupon, 1881, 92¾ a 93; do. 5's, coupon, 1874, 84¼ a 85; Indiana 5's, 76; Virginia 6's, 63 a 64; Tennessee 6's, 62½ a ½; North Carolina 6's, 72; Missouri 6's, 54½ a ¾; Pacific Mail, 91½ a ¾; New York Central, 831/4 a 3/4; Erie, 347/4 a 35; do. will be captured and condemned with her cargo. Thus, supposing Havre to be blockeded by proclamation, a neutral ship, say a Russian, sails hence, bound for Calcutta, the is met by an enemy's cruiser in the Indian Occan, and would be captured and condemned as taken in the act of running the blockede of Havre. By the aid of those two pretended rights, a poneerful country, provided with numerous cruisers, may render effective, if not against its enems, at least against meutrals, a mere paper blockede. It would be captured and condemned as taken in the act of running the blockede of Havre. By the aid of those two pretended rights, a poneerful country, provided with numerous cruisers, may render effective, if not against its enems, at least against meutrals, a mere paper blockede. It would be captured and condemned as taken in the act of preferred, 58½ a ½; Harlson River, 35½ a ½; Reading, the least of the country is a supposed to the country of the country, provided with numerous country, and country country country country country, and country count

a ¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 45% a ½; Chicago and Rock Island, 46½ a ½; Chicago, Eurlington and Quincy, 64½ a ½; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 20¾ a ½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 109 a 110; New York Central 7's of 1876, 103 a 104½; Erie third mortgage bonds, 96 a ½; Michigan Central 6's, first mortgage, 102 a ½; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 94 a 95. After the second board the market was rather better, and

prices a shade higher.

The successes of the Union army in Tennesse are likely to be followed by the most important commercial consequences. Military men disbelieve altogether the stories which are current about a successful rebel stand at Murfreesboro or Memphis They say that the fall of Nashville involves the fall of the entire State of Tennessee within a few days. If this expectation be confirmed by the facts, we shall shortly witness commercial changes of the most startling character. The defeat and flight or surrender of the rebel Governor Harris and his pseudo government would of course be immediately followed by the organization of a new State government, composed of Andrew Johnson's friends, who are loyal to the Union. This government established provisionally, and acknowledged at Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, the State of Tennessee would resume its position as a loyal State, and the present embargo on trade between it and Kentucky and the other Western States would immediately be raised. Now, Memphis is a distributing point for a million bales of cotton each year. Assuming that the obstinacy of the rebels and other causes prevent one-third of this cotton going to Memphis for the present, there would still remain 660,000 bales to come forward as soon as Tennessee was restored to its position in the Union. A portion of this cotton ought to begin to come for. ward within thirty days from the present time. It is easy to see that the bare announcement of re-ceipts of cotton at Memphis, and shipments thence to the North, would revolutionize the cotton market both here and abroad. Six hundred thousand bales would supply our Northern spinners with all they need, and would leave some bales over for export to Europe. Assuming that Louisiana and Mississippi do not follow the example of Tennessee without some fighting, the whole of the cotton which we may obtain at Memphis would have to come North to Cairo and Cincinnati, and thence to New York, Philadelphia and Boston by rail. The Northern lines of railway would be taxed to their utmost to move it, and business generally through out the North would receive a stimulus such as has not been felt since the beginning of our troubles in October, 1860.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were \$17,801,339 63, and the balances The Wamsutta Mills on Monday paid a dividen

of twenty-two dollars per share upon their old stock, amounting to \$132,500. At the same time the certificates of new stock, to the amount of \$400,000, were issued. The Lawrence Manufacturing Company, 4 per cent (\$40 per share), payable February 27.

The interest on the second and third mortgage bonds of the Erie Railway Company, due on the 1st of March, will be paid on that day at the office of the Treasurer, Erie place, foot of Duane street. At the same time and place holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, trustees, will receive payment of the coupons of the fourth mortgage bonds, due on April 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861, to March 1, 1862.

A bill is before the Legislature of Wisconsin for the relief of holders of railroad, farm mortgages, city, county, town and village bonds, issued in aid of railroad corporations. The Milwaukee News

thus states its provisions:—
It provides for the appointment of three commissioners, to whom the railreads are to pay at the rate of one cent for each bushel of wheat they carry, and that in proportion for other freight, to create a sinking fund with which to pay off the mortgages. The holders are to be paid in proportion to what they paid for the mortgages. The funds to be placed in the State Treasury, and paid out on the order of the commissioners.

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CITY COM		CIAL REPORT.
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note at \$6 8714 and		

though without change of importance, while the de-mand was chiefly from the home trade. Good brands of Southern round hoop Ohio, wanted for hat latitudes, was firm and in good demand. The sales embraced about 12,000 bbls., closing within the following range of prices:-

Cana jian Southern mixed to good superfine..... od to choice family do.....

and prices unchanged.

Stuars were steady, while the sales embraced about 700 a 800 hids. Cuba within the range chiefly of 61/20. a 71/20., and 15,000 bags Manila were sold at p. t. Exame.—Both clover and timothy were quiet and nominal.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1862

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Still fed do.

BEEF CATYLE.

The market for beef cattle has been characterized by increased buoyancy and activity this week, and, with only a fair amount of cattle on sale, and those of a very good average quality, holders experienced little difficulty in obtaining prices equivalent to half a cent advance upon the rates current on Wednesday of last work. The demand was tolerably active for all grades, but especially so for prime fat cattle, which were much wanted by all the first class butchers, who were willing to pay first class prices to obtain a supply. The opening day was very favorable for the drovers, and a large proportion of the offerings changed hands on that day, at about the same prices which were current to-day, and to which we conform our quotations above. The bulk of the receipts were good, and we saw but fow inferior cattle, and ealy as small number of common. The butchers and drovers united in quoting an advance of fully 1/20, per pound. The range was from 60. a 93/c. a 10c.—only a few, however, selling at the latter rate.

MILCH COWS.

There has occurred little or no change in the market for milch cows, which remains quiet and nominally unchanged. The best milkers bring from \$40 a \$50, but the bulk of the offerings go at \$50 a \$40, white quite a number of common cows bring only \$25 a \$30, the market being exceedingly dull for this kind at these low rates.

VEAL CALVES.

There has prevailed a tolerably active demand for prime veal calves at the full prices quoted above; fair to good grades also sell quite readily at the quoted rates, but common grades are exceedingly dull, though we make no changes in our quotations. The receipts are composed mainly of ordinary to good grades, there being only few really prime or interior.

mainly of ordinary to good at the property of the property of

The demand has been very active, and, as the season advances and the receipts fail off, prices steadily advance. The current rates to-day show considerable advance over the rates of last week, and we accordingly adjust our quotations to correspond with them. RECAPITULATION.

The total receipts of all stock, at all the yards, for the week and last week, were as follows:—

	Beeves.	Cours.	Veal Calver.		Swine.
Washington		19	216	1/2	9,188
Browning's		20	23	1,381	-
Chamber lin's	45	61	28	2,836	_
O'Brien's	48	26	34	451	-
Bergen Hill	16		-	-	-
CONTRACTOR OF STREET	-	-	-	-	-
Total	.3,329	116	301	4.760	0,188
Do. last week	3,894	119	813	8.270	16,088
RECEIPTS BY T	RE NEW	YORK	AND	ERIE RAT	LROAD.
Cartle		900 H	ormes		
Hogs	2				
Sheep					*** 90

PERSONAL. A ND WALLACK'S SATURDAY.

CURLS, BLUE BONNET AND WHITE FEATHER who at Forcet's liamiet, and on Tues by evening a Wallack's recognized same gentleman during performance and in hall going out, taking a South ferry state, is informed he is ever rea by one honorable interchange and exclasses of No.'s. Reply through Heraid.

PAT.

E P.-I WILL SEE YOU AT 628 HOUSTON STREET PFFFP—YOUR'S OF THE 9TH AND ISTH ARE JUST RE-ceived. I will be at the regular place on Thursday, the 27th, at 2 o'clock. If I fall to see you I will be there the naxt day, at the same bour. RXCHANGED.—THE LADY AT GOTISCHALK'S MA-tine, on Washington's Birthday, and sat on the right hand side of the half, who, in the hurry and busined flear-ing, exchanged acuts with the lady in the next seat, will please communicate her address to Mrs. F. A. Moses, Tomp-kinstille, Staten Island, in order that the mistake may be adjusted.

Information wanted—of Joseph Marsh, Late-ly of Booklyn, L. L., 'y trade a tailor, for nerly in the employment of Joseph Nash. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brether, Ellis Marsh, Of Raliroad avenue, Newark, N. J. Weskirn papers please

TRORMATION WANTED—OF BRIDGET SHEEHAN, who lived at the Americ o Hotel, Fulled Street, New York, about five years also. By specifing her address to box 156 Herald office, she w.D hear of an old triend.

IF MISS EM JA S, OF RAHWAY, IS IN THE CITY, she will hear of an old friend by add reasing St. Louis, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Nicholas Hotel.

JENNIE - LET THE PAST BE FORGOTTEN. WE were both hasty. Let us meet once again. Priday, 6 o'clock; last place.

L. G. BALL-DRESS CIRCLE. BOXES OPPOSITE Cann n. Those indice are assured that their attentions were kinally received, and particularly from her in white, neglecting her glass, and whose glances were sp promptly returned. He is a No. 1, social, pecuniary, cityane, investigate, by arned profession.

I EGACY OWNERS WANTED.—MRS. CATHARINE of Brown, by her will, beginsathed a lane "to the caldidate of John Stafford, and of John Stafford, including the case," The cas muors are ready to rate to the richtful parties if they can be found. Apply to HORACE HOLDEN, 150 Nassan street.

MR. Wesses AND MR. VAN Assess WHEN ARE YOU going to ano her ball in Newart? THE TWO HUDSON CITY LADIES.

NOT FOR THE WORLD-WILL THE GENTLEMAN who role through Twentists street, in a light wagon, about two Sundays ago, see Not for the World, or write a letter to the house.

THE YOUNG LADY WHO WAS FOLLOWED BY TWO gentlemen through Green street, Clinton place, (Eightwattert, and walked into the Coper Institute, between the and a quarter part P. M. yesterday (Wednesday), will oblige the said parties with her asidress. J. M. MAGEE, box 2,26 General Post office. WILL THE * WHICH MADE ITS BRIGHT APPEAR-ance about a year ago return and shed no v lustro o'er the scene, that I may again behold its glittering rays in the distant horizon and in the beauty of its holines.

STAR GAZER. WILL THE YOUNG LADY, WEARING A BLACK AND wide plaid clock and black silk bonnet, who role down Broadway in a Fourteenth stort combos yesterday (Wednesday), about twelve o'clock, and who, after leaf the bus, went into Lord & Taylor's, allow the gentleman who sat next to ber to make her a quantitated Address Wm. Henderson, Uuton square Post office.

On the prince of the prince of

A RMT SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY GLOVEING AND RESURGE, COPPET OF ARMY GLOVEING AND RESURGE, COPPET OF BROOMS AND Greene size, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1882. I Scaled proposals are invited, and will be received at the office until twelve o'clock on Thursday, the 6th of Marco new for furnishing by contract the fellowing Army Supplies, of liverable at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in the city, corner of Brooms and Greene streets.

20,000 Camp Metides, sheet iron, 5 sheet, in nests, 13% the 110,00 Camp Hatchets, cast face, best quality, Brounces.

15,00 Hatchet Handles, best hickory.

16 Garrison Flags.

5 National Flags.

5 National Flags.

16 Cavaler Quidons.

b) Regimental Co.ors, intanary,
150 Cavairy Standards,
50 Cavairy Standards,
500 Gross Coat Buttons,
150 pair First Forgeant's Chevrons (artillery).
Proposals for the above mentioned articles must be made
under the terms and conditions specified, in my previous advertisement for Army Supplies he 19th inst.
Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing
Army Supplies," and addressed,
Lient Col. D. H. VINTON, Lieut. Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quariermaster General, U. S. A.

A MAY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
CONNER OF BROOME AND GREENE STREETS.

New York, Feb. 10, 1982.

Scaled proposals are invited and will be received at this
office until 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 4th of March next,
when they will be publicly opened, for furnishing by contract
the following army aupplies and materials, deliverable as the
Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city, corner of
Broome and Greene streets. Broome and Greene streets:— 20,000 yards bin k Silesias, 35 inches wide, best quality. 20,000 yards Mosquito Netting, lines.

29.(20 yards bin k Silesias, 36 inches wide, best quality.
20,009 yards Mosquito Netting, lines.
20,009 yards Mosquito Netting, lines.
20,009 Forago Cap Covera (glazed).
10,000 Forago Cap Covera (glazed).
10,000 square feet Leather for chin sireps for caps,
50,000 The Canterns, with cork stoopers, 3 pints, to weigh 11½
0,000 and the Canterns, with cork stoopers, 3 pints, to weigh 11½
0,000 Ase Handes, best hickory.
2,000 Drum Heads, stater.
2,000 Drum Heads, stater.
2,000 Drum Heads, stater.
2,000 et al. 10 pints for the control of the cont

yard.
The fly to be 22 feet 10 inches long, and 14 feet wide; to be made of duck 30 inches wide, and weighing 16% sunces per made of duck 30 inches wide, and weighing 10% ounces per yeard on the policy of the po

may be examined and additional information received con-certification.

The articles must be of domestic fabrication. Bids from maintiacurers or regular desiers will be preferred, which must be made for and conform to such articles only in quality and description, as are required by the advertice-ment and the samples in this office; but contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder who shall fur-nish satisfactory securities for the faithful performance thereof.

nish satisfactory securities for the faithful performance thereof.

The manufacturers' establishment or dealers' place of business must be distinctly stated in the proposal, tog ther with the names, address, and responsibility or two persons proposed as sureties. The sureties will guarantee that a contract shall be entered into within ten days after the scorepance of said bid or proposal.

Proposals will be received for any one of the articles separately, and for any portion of cach.

The nvivilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposals that may be decemded extravagant. All the articles must be delivered within twenty days at terthe accoptance of the proposals, except the Tents and Tent Polics and Plus, of which one-quarter of the quantity contracted for must be delivered in twenty days, and the remainder in nity days from date of acceptance, or sooner if practicable.

All artisless will be subject to inspection by aware inspectors. practicable.

All ardians will be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors, appointed by authority of the United States.

It is to be distinctly understood that contracts are not transferrable without the consent of the priper authority; and that any sale, assignment or transfer, without such consents having been obtained (except under a process of law), will be regarded as an abandoment of the contract, and the contractor, and his or tack section of the contract of the co

or all lots or damage to the United States which may arise berefrom.

Payaruts will be made on each delivery should Congress are made an appropriation to meet them, or as soon therefore as an appropriation shall be made for that purpose, for per cent of the amount of cath delivery will be retained until the contract shall be completed, which will be forfened on the United States in case of defaination on the part of the outcome.

application to this office, and none will be considered that on not conform thereto.

Proposals will be endersed, "Proposals for Furnishing Proposals will be endersed, D. H. VINTON.

LEUT, COL D. H. VINTON.

Deputy Quartermasser General United States Army.

Bot 3,356 Fost office.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED TILL THE 18th day or March, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with 6,000 head of Beel Cattle on the hoof.

The cattle to be delivered at Washington City, and cach animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight; no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross. The cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the government may require. No cattle will be required ander this contract before the 1st day of April, 1862.

Helters and bullocks not wanted,
A bond, with good and sufficient security, will be required. Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes. noice.

No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid.

Bids to be directed to Maj. A. Beckwith, C. S., U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

Bigs to be directed to Maj. A. Beckwith, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

I. A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the government good beef cattle on the hoof for — per hundred pounds gross weight; the cattle to be delivered at —, according to the terms of the enclosed advertisement; the cattle to be weighted on the scales, and the weight so determined to be he purchase weight, and the respect to give a good and ufficient bond for the fulfilment of the contrast, and to receive Treasury notes in payment for the cattle.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS. THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE BOARD OF Aldermen will meet in room No. S Chy Hail, on Tue-day, the 4th day of March, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the petition, referred to them to widen and extend Church street from Fulton street to the Makery. CHARLES J. CHIPP.
F. I. A BOOLE, CHARLES J. CHIPP.
CHARLES J. CHIPP. E. W. TAYLOR, Scoretary.